

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

A RECENT San Francisco dispatch says that President Cleveland is contemplating a trip to the Pacific Coast during his summer vacation. It is rather unusual for a chief executive to wait until he is about to go out of office before making a tour of the country over which he has presided for eight years.

We note with pleasure the active interest which the citizens of Honolulu have taken in the endeavor of this paper to bring about some sort of a renovation in the districts inhabited by the lower classes, but which are, unfortunately, streets frequented by business men and their families. The suggestion of placing the matter before the Board of Health and obtaining an official investigation, the returns of which shall be placed before the Legislature, is a good one. The people who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and assist in working out this problem will find that they will receive the moral, if not active, support of the entire business community. There is a power for reform at their command if they will use it.

The only surprising feature about ex-Minister Thurston's statement of his dealings with the late Secretary Gresham is that he should have kept the facts secret as long as he has. This statement leaves no further question of the attempt to cast discredit not only upon Mr. Thurston, but upon the officials of the Provisional Government and later upon the Republic. Personal spite increased in its virulence by the fact that the aggressive party was balked at nearly every turn is evident throughout the whole affair. It may be said that owing to the death of Secretary Gresham, Mr. Thurston would have done better to have kept quiet. This is idle talk. Mr. Thurston was placed in a position where a less politic man would have forgotten the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. He held his place until the proper time for him to make public his side of the question. As a private citizen he would be doing himself and his country an injustice by withholding facts which should go down in history to show the true official character of the men who have figured in events of vital interest to this nation.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

In its issue of January 18th, the New York Sun made the following editorial notice of the natal day of the Provisional Government, which will be read with particular interest in view of recent events:

"Yesterday was the day appointed for the third anniversary celebration of the downfall of the throne in Hawaii, with its natural sequence of the establishment of the present Republic.

"It was on the memorable 17th of January, 1893, that the Committee of Safety installed a Provisional Government at Honolulu; that our Minister, Mr. John L. Stevens, recognized this 'as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands,' and that Liliuokalani abdicated under protest.

"During the six and thirty months since then the revolution has not gone backward. A certain dangerous attempt made in this country to restore a discarded and barbarous monarchy was put down by the force of American public sentiment. A feeble and fatuous effort of the royalists in Hawaii in the same direction resulted in getting their leaders into jail. Finally, since then, the Republic, conscious of its strength, has been releasing these misguided convicts, a few at a time, until lately only about half a dozen of them remained in confinement.

"Indeed, Mrs. Dominis herself, who long ago took the wise step of voluntarily and formally renoun-

cing all her alleged rights to reign in Hawaii, is on parole, and drives freely about the streets of Honolulu; and it is not unlikely, if we may trust recent reports, that she received her full pardon yesterday, as one celebration of the day.

"The 17th of January will hold a memorable place in Hawaii's calendar, even after the period which, we trust, is now not far distant, when she comes into the sisterhood of the United States."

If there is one paper in the United States that is a true exponent of American sentiment, that paper is the New York Sun. It has its political peculiarities, and is a strong party organ, but in its expression of national sentiment it is never found wanting. The 17th of January is a memorable day in Hawaii, and every true American as well as every Hawaiian citizen recognizes it as marking a new epoch when monarchy gave way to an advanced republican form of government. Unfortunately, there are a few who are not willing to make due recognition of this fact, but we are willing to leave them to the tender mercies of the American sentiment of which the Sun gives a good expression.

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

In the last issue of the Hilo Tribune, the editor gives vent to the most childish, evil-minded and we might well say dastardly attack upon the Government officials, that it has been our misfortune to read in any publication of this country that makes any pretension of being fair-minded or blessed with even an occasional scintillation of average common sense. Whose opinion, besides his own, he pretends to voice has not been discovered. We note with pleasure the prompt repudiation made by the directors of the company owning the publication. Had they not made the statement which we publish in another column they might well be considered candidates for a colony of anarchists. It is quite apparent that the editor is afflicted with chronic billiousness which his employers have discovered too late to remedy. The editor's dissertation on the island and tour of the band, and his remarks on the treatment of the Hawaiians are not only ridiculous, but a disgrace to the columns of any paper representing a higher order of humanity than hoodlums and street-corner orators. He has thrown off his sheep's clothing donned when the lengthy salutatory was promulgated, and now comes out in the true colors of a narrow-minded mischief-maker. If the people of Hilo have any use for such writings they have degenerated to a condition which their worst enemy would not have the temerity to suggest. This country ought to be too small to allow such men to continue their work of spreading broadcast such flagrant and insinuating misrepresentations.

WHAT FIGURES PROVE.

Statistics taken by the Board of Health under the act to mitigate give signal proof that the growth of the "social evil" in this city has been largely due to the influx of Japanese women. In July of '93, of the total forty-three women on the register, two were Portuguese, two half castes and thirty-nine Hawaiians. In January of 1894 the Japanese made their first appearance, and of the total fifty-two on the register, forty-six were Hawaiians, two half castes, two Portuguese and two Japanese. The record of July, 1894, shows an increase of Japanese to thirteen and Hawaiians to fifty-five. During the following six months the Japanese had increased from thirteen to thirty-five, and on the 31st of January, 1896, the record is given as follows: Hawaiians, thirty-two; half castes, seven; South Sea island, one; French, one, and Japanese, sixty-seven, making a total of 108. During the two years ending January 31, 1896, the total number registered under the act to mitigate has increased a little over 100 per cent.

Since the Japanese made their first appearance they have increased over three thousand per cent. In 1894 the Japanese represented less than four per cent. of the total, while today over sixty per cent. of the prostitutes of the country are Asiatics. If this increase keeps on at the present rate, Honolulu will be a second Tokio in the course of a few years. In the face of these figures it is simply suicidal for the people of this country to sit still and make no move to check a flagrant evil. It is safe to say that each woman added to this list means an addition of at least five Japanese men to crowd of idlers and blackmailers now within the city. Trusting to luck will not put an end to this business; it will not solve the problem. Can any man or woman scan these figures and then say that the agitation over this matter is uncalled for and untimely. Unfortunately the figures don't tell one-half the story. The situation demands action of the people and officials to investigate the "social evil" that is gaining unprecedented headway in Honolulu.

THAT UBIQUITOUS WAR CLOUD.

The European war cloud is ubiquitous, if nothing more. Having gathered a fairly serious magnitude in consequence of the first outbreak in Armenia, it assumed a new phase in consequence of supposed Russian aggression in the Orient. Later came the Venezuelan question, then the Transvaal, and now, after having been blown hither and thither about the two hemispheres by the vigorous assertions of national leaders, it settles again over the old stamping ground. Russia's Oriental greed seems forgotten, England and the United States are talking with less vehemence, President Krueger is quietly working out his own salvation, and the Sultan of Turkey comes to the front. The manner in which these changes have come about, the readiness of the leading contestants to forget the harsh words spoken when it is found that danger is threatened from another quarter and a strong ally will be useful, the sudden remembrance of the "tie that binds," the developments growing out of the revolution of the wheels within wheels, all go to make up a most interesting study.

Whether it is true or not that Russia and Turkey have entered into a secret contract for mutual protection, it is quite apparent that Russia has not been idle while England, Germany and the United States were making their martial demonstrations. Great Britain's sudden change of heart in the Venezuelan affair, the assertion of cousinly friendship and the almost universal support which the British press gives the scheme for American interference in Armenia is not without its significance. This change, however, is not due to any new found love for the United States, but rather on account of the desire to prevent Russian aggression. If the United States could be used as the cat's paw to draw the chestnuts away from Russia, it would be so much gained for Great Britain.

Division of the Turkish Empire has been discussed since the days of Peter the Great and the discussion will doubtless continue to bear as little fruit as it has in the past. Neither Russia nor Great Britain will submit peaceably to a division that will jeopardize their individual interests in the Mediterranean. An Anglo-Saxon alliance for the suppression of the Armenian horrors is a beautiful theory, but so long as national jealousy, and the fear of any alliance with foreign powers retains its present hold upon the American mind, it is highly probable that the United States will allow Russia and Great Britain to settle their differences without intervention. Although it will be the result of territorial greed, it is not unreasonable to look to heartless Russia alone to bring the Sultan to terms and restore comparative peace within his sadly misgoverned empire.

WHO IS THIS CRITIC?

When in the course of human events a newly arrived individual in this, or any other, country finds himself called upon to set up a damnifying, mischief-making throne of his own and spread therefrom literature that partakes of the nature of his Ebenezer of corruption and misrepresentation, the first question, and a very proper one too, that is asked is: "Who is this new Moses who would lead us into greater dissension and arouse public distrust?" In Biblical times Saul was selected as a leader because he was head and shoulders above the people of his nation. This is sometimes true at the present time, but, unfortunately, there are those who endeavor to attract attention by waving the red flag above their heads. Since Hawaii was put down on the sailing route of the steamship lines it has been subjected from time to time with a class of men not unlike the tin-horn gambler type, who speak of their past history in a peculiar, many-thousand-miles-away tone and pass by on the other side.

So long as these men keep quiet and endeavor to lead a new life from that which has characterized their never-to-be-mentioned past, the public will keep quiet with them and assist them in their efforts to create a new record. But when they plant the seeds of discord, water them with the bile of the miserable malcontent, and endeavor to propagate a political vegetation that is a rank menace to established institutions, then the public has a right to demand with whom they are dealing.

The directors of the Hilo Tribune have declared that the sentiments expressed in their paper of Feb. 1, are those of the editor of the Tribune and possibly one other resident of Hilo, but they know of no one else in the whole island who holds the same views. The directors of the Hilo Tribune are honorable men and we believe they speak the truth. Consequently our attention is turned to the man who is solely responsible for the expressions that appear in the editorial columns of the Hilo Tribune. We refer to Payson Caldwell. He tells us that the time was when enthusiasm was fired by stirring music, little realizing possibly that the tintinabulations of his editorial column would stir up the searching spirits and lead to an investigation into the relics of the past, in order to note the straws which give evil character to the imprecations implied in his insinuations against Government officials. We agree with him that "we have no war," that "people are endeavoring to pursue peaceable avocations and to earn honest livings as a result of daily toil." Why then, we would ask, should there be allowed in Hilo this relic of a lawyer whose lack of integrity has been proven? We refer to Payson Caldwell. "Why should our people be enticed away from their new way by a showing"—a gross misrepresentation—conjured by one who found the legal atmosphere too warm for comfort in Montana? "Why should our people have placed before them an object lesson" of what pure cussedness and ability of vilification may exist in one man's mind, "especially at this time, when our necessities" for peace and quiet are so surely being realized? Why should this man, who dare not make application to practice in the courts of Hawaii for fear of his past record becoming known, be allowed to endeavor to pervert the minds of the people of this country by publishing articles in which are contained the very essence of political corruption and disorder? We agree with our evening contemporary that he is not the only one in the business, but we will give the others attention at a later day.

Again we ask: Who is our critic? We find, after careful investigation, that by taking off a little here, and adding a little there, E. P. Caldwell of Montana, has become Pay-

son Caldwell of Hawaii. We find that Barbara Spieth's attorney who altered a decree; that the man who fraudulently indorsed a certificate of sale; that D. F. Grogan & Co.'s attorney who received \$100 and refused to pay it to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; that the attorney who passed a promissory note held by St. John Liddell into the hands of Rachael Creek and refused to account for the action; that the man whom Chief Justice Pemberton disbarred from the courts of Gallatin county, Montana, and the party responsible for the tirade published in the Hilo Tribune are one and the same. This is our critic.

We leave the people of this country to judge for themselves whether such men shall be allowed to continue to spread their sentiments about the country without question.

THE BENEFIT TO KAWAIAHAO.

Substantial Returns to Church. Receipts and Expenses.

"Meredith's Old Coat" has come and gone but it has left its mark in Honolulu and Kawaihāho church will better remember it than any other people in the city. All expenses in connection with the two performances of the play have been paid and the handsome sum of \$500 remains to be disposed of in making repairs and buying necessary furnishings.

Following are the receipts and expenditures as arranged by the committee:

RECEIPTS FIRST PERFORMANCE.
By sale of tickets.....\$396 00
Do reserved seats and tickets at
Hobson Drug Co.....140 75
Door Receipts.....13 25
Donation toward stage.....50 00
Total.....\$600 00

RECEIPTS SECOND PERFORMANCE.
By sale of reserved seats.....\$200 00
Door receipts.....15 00
Total.....\$215 00
Total receipts both performances \$815 00.

EXPENDITURES.
F. Wilhelm, building stage.....\$90 00
Hawaiian Electric Co.....25 00
Hopp & Co., chairs.....16 50
Sanders' express, carting property.....5 00
Maguire's Baggage Co., carting piano.....6 00
E. O. Hall & Co., cotton for date and flies.....13 45
Kawihāho Club.....12 50
J. N. Wright, pavilion.....30 00
The Independent.....4 50
Evening Bulletin.....8 00
Hawaiian Star.....6 50
Hawaiian Gazette Co.....24 50
Co-tune, A. St. M. Mackintosh Canvas for doors.....3 00
Paint for set pieces.....2 00
Allen & Robinson, lumber for set pieces.....3 75
Hack hire and incidentals.....58 50
Total expenditures.....\$315 00
Total receipts.....\$815 00
Balance.....\$500 00

Serious Accident.

While exercising horses yesterday morning, Jack Dunsford, a Canadian, met with injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Dunsford was riding out along on Beretania street leading another horse. The latter shied at an approaching car while near the home of H. W. Schmidt and pulled back suddenly, Dunsford was pulled off his horse by a sudden jerk of the lead horse. His head struck the ground with great force and he remained where he fell in a totally unconscious condition.

He was assisted in so far as it was possible by people who happened to be in the vicinity when the accident occurred. Later he was taken to the hospital. Examination proved that a blood vessel at the base of the skull had been ruptured. The top of the skull was trepanned and a small button of bone taken out. From this nearly a pint of blood flowed. At a late hour last night Dunsford was in a dangerous condition. It will be a marvel if he succeeds in pulling through.

IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

THE W. F. BABCOCK.

Sailors Do Not Like the Way They Are Treated.

Two Men Corroborate the Statements Published—No Relief for Men Regularly Shipped.

The editorial department of the ADVERTISER had two callers yesterday who wanted to know who wrote the article defamatory to the mate of the ship W. F. Babcock. The calls were made after an evening paper had published an interview with the mate of the vessel.

"There is but one fault to be found with the report in the Bulletin," said one of the visitors, "and that is that the reporter seemed to want to whitewash the officers of the ship rather than to verify the reports in the Star and ADVERTISER."

"So far as the ruptured man is concerned," continued the caller, "I saw him and talked with him and his condition is pitiable; he said he had tried to procure a truss suitable for his ailment and could not get one in Honolulu, that the mate said he would have to go with the ship anyway but he would prefer death to continuing on the voyage."

"The mate may be a Salvation Army man but if he is the men on the ship can't see the joke. I have no doubt that when he sends the old G. A. R. veteran to the main-t'gallant just before the time comes for a change of watch, and keeps him there until half the watch is over, he issues the order with a cheerful 'God bless you.' Have you talked with the mate? well you should; go down some time when he is putting the men through a knee drill. There is a government official here who has secured the papers of this G. A. R. man, and is going to see what can be done for him."

The other caller was a water front man who has been to sea for years and is now second officer on an inter-island steamer. His statement was to the effect that the rumor of harsh treatment of the men on the W. F. Babcock, was common, and not without foundation. "Sailors are tough citizens, and have to be handled a little different from babies, but when men complain of continued rough treatment and can get no redress, it is about time that something was done for them by people on shore."

In the ADVERTISER's report of the doings on the Babcock there was no attempt at coloring what appeared to be a very unpleasant affair. The information was obtained from the sailors; if the reporter had interviewed the officers it would no doubt have resulted in a denial on their part of every charge made.

The case of the old "war horse" that shipped on the vessel was discussed in the G. A. R. post last night and the committee from that body will see the captain of the ship and ask his discharge; that is all that can be done. The man was regularly shipped at San Francisco and it will be merely an act of courtesy on the part of the captain to let him go.

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